

opinions, to debate, to articulate their views as to what is appropriate to establish their priorities. But at the end of today—this afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock—I think we can all be proud, on both sides of the aisle, for developing a product that reflects that debate, that reflects the will of the Senate.

I congratulate Members on the other side of the aisle, the ranking member, Senator KENT CONRAD, the assistant Democratic leader, HARRY REID, and Minority Leader DASCHLE for their cooperation in moving this resolution to a conclusion today.

I thank the staffs. It has been done on the floor already today, but I thank the staffs, under the direction of Hazen Marshall and Mary Naylor, for their long hours and dedication to the process. We saw their participation here on the floor. And in addition to that time on the floor, they have spent many hours developing this budget, they and their staff. I thank them because without their hard work, their tremendous dedication, what we have accomplished today simply would not have been possible.

Today, we did accomplish a lot in passing this budget resolution. I say that because it was on the backdrop of last year, where we were unable even to bring a budget to the floor of the Senate. We were unable to ever see the conclusion that we saw today in this vote.

I understand—and we all understand—this is the first step, the next is the conference, and then the reconciliation. But what we have done today is to establish the framework for that legislative process. It has taken a lot of cooperation on both sides of the aisle.

The resolution today, in terms of the jobs and growth package, is, indeed, less than what I had preferred as we come forward. But the majority of people in this body did speak today. I do want to tell the Members on our side of the aisle that I will continue to work to achieve the growth in this resolution because I think it is important. In fact, it is incumbent upon us to address those jobs and growth issues to stimulate the economy, both in the short term, midterm, and long term.

Again, that process has just begun. The resolution today accomplishes a lot. I am not going to go through the various priorities that were placed, but it establishes fiscal discipline on the spending side. It does that through what we call pay-go and certain spending caps. But it is important the American people understand that what we have done is slowed that growth of spending, which is absolutely critical to do in this environment of deficits.

It strengthens and improves Medicare. That is our health care system and program for our seniors and our individuals with disabilities. It takes a major step forward to strengthen and improve that program so that we can better serve our seniors, so they will have more security in terms of their health in the future.

In terms of our national defense and homeland security needs, it sets those parameters to accommodate that necessary funding, as spelled out by the Budget Committee, by the priorities in the Senate, and the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

Fourthly, it increases funding for that much broader spectrum of education in an unprecedented way. It includes education K–12, IDEA—that is the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act—for title I, and then there is veterans health and an initiative that is important to this body, global HIV/AIDS.

But you wrap all that together and, most importantly, I think what we accomplished today is that we allow this legislative process to continue in an orderly, systematic way, to accomplish our responsibilities in this institution of the Senate.

We are on course to finish the conference report of this budget by April 11. The law says that we do it by April 15. I think, just as we have today, we will be able to pass that in advance, not just on time, but in advance a few days.

Again, I thank Chairman NICKLES for being so instrumental in this process.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise with sadness on the word we heard this evening with regard to the death of one of our most notable former Members this afternoon.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan served in the Senate over a period from 1977 to 2001. But he served our country in so many different roles over the past half century, as we have heard through other tributes tonight. Rising from the depths of Hell's Kitchen in New York, he became one of America's true leading intellectuals whose foresight and whose ability brought to public attention a mass of critical issues long before others even realized these issues existed. From identifying the stresses and challenges of urban America to spearheading the reformation of Pennsylvania Avenue, from President Nixon's welfare reform plan to Y2K, from Soviet spying to bringing our national security state into the sunshine, Pat Moynihan was at the center of most of our public policy challenges in the last half of the 20th century.

Pat Moynihan, a confidant and essential aide to Presidents of both parties, came to Washington's attention in the early 1960s as a steward of President Kennedy's effort to bring Pennsylvania Avenue back to life. His ability brought him to President Nixon's Cabinet as head of the Domestic Policy Council, and he later became Ambassador to India and Gerald Ford's Ambassador to the United Nations, where he served so well defending the West against totalitarian regimes.

Elected to the Senate in a notable class, he quickly became a leading

voice on an extensive range of public policy. While the Senate recognized his ability as chairman of both the Finance Committee and the Environment and Public Works Committee, his contributions to our work were broad and deep.

For example, at a time when Social Security was reeling and near insolvency, Pat Moynihan stepped forward and, with Senator Dole, Alan Greenspan, and President Reagan, rescued the system for the benefit of millions of Americans. In that role, he bridged partisan differences and rose above petty politics to forge a successful solution that brought stability and security to that system. He did that conscious of the need to be responsible not only to the current recipients but to the future beneficiaries who at the time were not even born.

This spirit animated his observations and animated his work, not just on Social Security but other great domestic programs, such as Medicaid, Medicare, and welfare.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan served not only as a Senator from New York, he was one of our leading lights and innovative thinkers. He never hesitated to offer a timely observation, a useful insight, or a historical analogy that not only demonstrated his vast knowledge but was truly useful in analyzing the challenges ahead. His contributions to public policy and his influence in this Chamber will echo for decades to come.

Indeed, our condolences go out to his family and to loved ones, as well as to his many friends and former staff members. We are a better institution, and we are all better public servants for having known Pat Moynihan.

NAVY LIEUTENANT THOMAS MULLEN ADAMS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to another American—and another Californian—killed in the line of duty. His name: LT Thomas Mullen Adams, of La Mesa. He was only 27.

Yesterday, I spoke of LCpl Jose Gutierrez, a young immigrant from Guatemala who was struck down trying to liberate the Iraqi port city of Umm al Qasar. Corporal Gutierrez was an orphan who first settled in a homeless shelter in Hollywood, before being taken in by foster parents.

Lieutenant Adams, on the other hand, grew up in comfort, in the suburbs, as a member of a family that traces its roots directly to John Adams, one of America's most important Founding Fathers.

On the surface, there seems little in common with Corporal Gutierrez and Lieutenant Adams. But together, they embody the depth and breadth of America's Armed Forces—men and women from all walks of life, willing to give their lives to defend our freedoms.

Lieutenant Adams graduated from Grossmont High School in 1993 and the United States Naval Academy in 1997.

He received flight training in Pensacola, FL, and inherited his love of flying from his father, John, an architect who helped design the Aerospace Museum in San Diego.

Promoted to lieutenant in the year 2000, Adams won two National Defense Service Medals, three Sea Service Deployment Ribbons and other awards.

"He's one of these amazingly clean-cut, all-American kids," his aunt, Elizabeth Hansen, told the San Diego Union Tribune newspaper. "He's the kind of kid that if you had a very special daughter, you would hope that she would snag him. He was just amazingly bright, funny and kind."

In October of 2002, Lieutenant Adams was assigned as an exchange officer with the British Royal Navy's 849 Squadron, now on the aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*.

An avid soccer fan who had volunteered to go to Japan with the carrier *Kitty Hawk* in time for the World Cup finals last summer, he joined a local team near his base in Helston, England. Lieutenant Adams' family said that he particularly enjoyed his time with the Royal Navy for two reasons: every ship had a pub on board, and he was allowed a weekly 20-minute phone call home.

"This is an extremely close family, and none of us will ever be the same," said his aunt, Elizabeth Hansen. "All of us just remember him as a fun-loving guy with a wry sense of humor and we can't imagine going forward without him."

I can only hope that they do go forward. And it is to his family—to his parents, John and Marilyn, and his younger sister, Cari—that I extend my deepest sympathies.

All Americans owe an enormous—an almost incalculable—debt to LT Thomas Mullen Adams, who accepted great risk and was willing to sacrifice his future for the future of the country he so clearly loved, so that we, as a people, might be safe and free. His sacrifice will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA SERVICEMAN KILLED IN IRAQ

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, as we pray for all those who are in harm's way, I rise to pay tribute to a Californian who was killed in the Iraqi war.

Marine Corps Cpl Randal Kent Rosacker, age 21, of San Diego, CA, was killed on Sunday, March 23, when he encountered Iraqi troops pretending to surrender. He graduated in 2000 from San Diego's Junipero Serra High School where he was a star baseball player. He joined the Marines at age 18 and was a machine gunner based at Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, his father—a Navy Master Chief at Naval Station Bremerton his mother and two sisters.

May this beautiful young American rest in peace. May we have a short war. And may we also pray for the wisdom of those who send our young men and women on their mission.

THE WAR IN IRAQ AND SUPPORT FOR OUR TROOPS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on March 20, President Bush ordered U.S. forces to begin attacking Iraqi installations. There are currently 225,000 American service men and women in the Persian Gulf region. Two hundred thousand members of the Reserves and National Guard have been called to active duty. Several thousand Connecticut residents are doing their part—1,500 members of Connecticut's National Guard; 750 deployed to the Middle East and another 750 activated to participate in homeland security related responsibilities. There are also 2,778 of Connecticut's sons and daughters serving in the Navy—active members and reservists, 532 in the Army, and 310 in the Air Force. Dozens of Connecticut's police officers and firefighters have been called up for active duty. I thank each and every one of them. And say to them that I am proud and honored to represent them in the United States Senate.

As is always the case, these young men and women stand ready to obey the orders of the Commander in Chief—the President of the United States—to take up arms and risk their lives in defense of all Americans and the values of freedom, liberty, and democracy. I greatly admire the courage and professionalism of our service men and women who are now engaged in this dangerous conflict far away from home and loved ones. Americans stand as one in support of these brave individuals. I also want to express my gratitude to the family members of our soldiers. They more than anyone understand the sacrifices involved in the service of our country. War is a treacherous endeavor, and we will all pray for their safe return. I am confident that in the days and weeks to come, America and the U.S. Congress will continue to provide our service men and women with all the support they need and deserve.

Over the last several months, my colleagues and I have engaged in an ongoing dialog about when and under what circumstances the U.S. should commence military action in Iraq. I have been a participant in these important debates, as have many others in this Chamber. And across the country, in cities and towns, Americans have also been discussing these issues with their families and neighbors. Many have voiced strong opinions. It is right and appropriate that this has occurred—that is what living in a free country is all about.

Last Fall, I supported President Bush's decision to go the United Nations and seek the support of U.N. members to resolve the threat posed by Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. I supported the deployment of U.N. weapons inspectors to Iraq to verify its peaceful disarmament. As much as anyone, I wanted those diplomatic efforts to succeed. I believe that President Bush did as well. Unfortunately, Saddam Hussein obviously did not.

While there may have been differing opinions on some aspects of our policy toward Iraq, there has been no disagreement that Saddam Hussein is anything but a cruel and murderous tyrant. At every critical juncture, Saddam Hussein chose to impede the work of the inspectors. At every fork in the road, he chose to squander opportunities for peaceful disarmament presented to him by the international community. Finally time has run out.

And now, Saddam Hussein must bear full responsibility for what is about to befall him. He brought it upon himself. I have no sympathy for his plight. The real tragedy is that others may have to suffer for his sins—although I am confident that American soldiers will make every effort, use every means of intelligence, and employ all available technology to minimize civilian casualties.

Would that Saddam Hussein had shown the same regard for his people that our forces will. His record has been the opposite. This murderous tyrant has routinely had his own people tortured, raped, beaten, and executed. In 1988, he ordered the use of chemical weapons against the Iraqi people, killing 5,000 men, women, and children in a single day. Now, he may be ordering his elite troops to use the city of Baghdad as a fortress—a human fortress—endangering the lives of countless Iraqi civilians.

It is my hope that United States military action will not only free the world of the dangers posed by Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction, but provide an opportunity for the Iraqi people to free themselves from 30 years of tyranny and oppression, to begin a new chapter in the history of their country.

The current military action may only last a few days or a few weeks. But in the end, I have not doubt that our American service men and women will prevail in this conflict. However, after we emerge successfully from our military conflict with Saddam Hussein, another challenge will face us—the task of establishing a free and stable Iraq. In many ways this is an even more important battle than the one currently ongoing in the deserts of Iraq. And it is a battle that we should not "wage" alone. An international coalition of friends, allies, and U.N. humanitarian organizations must be mobilized to share the costs and responsibility for providing humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people, and the larger and more complex reconstruction of Iraqi society.

The United States is not the only nation that has a stake in rebuilding Iraq. The entire world has a huge stake in getting this right. For only an Iraq that is strong, free, and democratic—only an Iraq that respects the rights of all its citizens—only an Iraq that respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors—can be counted on to contribute to building a Middle East that is stable and prosperous. That is why I